

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 161.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SWEET PHYLLIS.

A PASTORAL.

With cowslips in her flaxen hair,
In straightly-hanging gown o' blue,
A crook within her lily hand,
A silver buckle on her shoe—

She sits upon a daisied bank,
Her fleecy flock are feeding near;
Her heart calls over, like a bird:
"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"

"My love a blue-eyed shepherd is,
He leads his flock on yonder lea;
I am a simple shepherdess,
But Colin came awooing me!"

Dear Colin stands amongst his flock,
And stares across the meadow gate;
He sees a sweet Phyllis' gown o' blue,
And leaves his lambskins to their fate.

"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"
Sweet Phyllis hears her heart repeat.
She starts and blushes, for she sees
Her own dear Colin at her feet.

A patter of little hoofs,
Through meadow grasses crisp with dew,
A bleating at the meadow gate,
And Colin's sheep are coming, too.
—Mary E. Watkins in Century Magazine.

FOSSIL MAN TRACKS.

Dr. H. W. Harkness has read a paper before the California Academy of Sciences on the recent discovery of footprints in the sandstone of the yard of the Nevada State Prison. In the course of this paper he said:

"We find in the lowest strata, exposed by the workmen, numerous freshwater shells, which are those of a mussel, of the genus 'Anodonta.' At an elevation of thirteen feet above these is found another strata in which, in addition to the shells of 'Anodonta,' we find a species of Physa. This discovery is of additional interest from the fact that Clarence King reports that he found no freshwater shells in the region excepting those of Planorbis. It should be mentioned that the floor or area of the yard we are now studying bears evidence of having been slightly tilted at a period subsequent to its deposition. It also gives evidence of having been at one time the shore of some lake, or, perhaps, pond, local and isolated as its level was above that of Lake Lahontan. Presumably we stand on the shore of this ancient pond or lake, and as we look about us we see the footprints of a variety of animals, among which we recognize those of the mammoth, the deer, the wolf, those of many birds, apparently those of a horse, and, most important of all, what seems to be the imprints of the sandaled foot of man.

"There are six series of the tracks of man. Each of these series is represented by a number of footprints (from eight to seventeen) in regular order, and each showing more or less plainly the imprint of a sandal. Besides this, in one of the series there is a marked difference in the form of the sandal. The first of these series which we examined is to be seen emerging, as it were, from the southern side of the yard, and where the cliff is fifteen feet in height above the tracks. This series consists of twelve tracks, to which number four were subsequently added by tunneling into the rock. These tracks were evidently made in a layer of sediment of perhaps two inches in depth, for below this layer we find the compact sandstone. In each instance the mud had been raised by the pressure of the foot into a ridge which entirely surrounded it. This mud is only partially solidified, and is still tacky and easily broken on exposure. Each of the imprints furnishes us with evidence, as we believe, that the feet of the one making the tracks were protected by sandals.

"In no single impression, perhaps, do we find conclusive evidence of this fact, but when we study them as a whole we find that that which is wanting in one is furnished by others which follow. In nearly all the toe portion of the sandal is well shown, it being as smooth as the work of a mason for the distance of two or three inches. Backward from the toe we generally find the impression of the outer portion of the sandal. When studied as a whole we can determine with a good deal of exactness the actual length and breadth of the sandal, which we find to be nineteen inches in length, eight inches at the ball of the foot, while the heel is six inches in breadth. In its outline it follows clearly the shape of the human foot. From the great toe outward there is a really graceful curve, which draws in toward the heel; while from the great toe inward the line is drawn toward the instep, and thence in an onward curve to the heel. In one series this curve is deeper, showing a slightly different form of sandal. The average length of the stride is two feet three inches. The distance between the feet or the straddle is eighteen inches.

"It seems very important to know if there were more footprints of the same series still running on into and under this rock face. To determine this fact Mr. Garrard, who was anxious to assist us in every way possible, immediately commenced a tunnel upon the line of the prints of the same series, if such existed. In this effort he was completely successful, bringing to view four other footprints, three of which were more perfect than those which had been previously exposed. One of the four, owing to a fault of the rock, was too obscure to be of value. Of this series we secured twelve more or less perfect casts in plaster.

"One marked feature is that in all of these tracks the toes turn well outward, which is not as a rule the habit of the North American Indian. Within a few paces of the prints we have described is to be found another series of tracks made by an individual who was walking in deeper mud, which clung to and closed in upon the foot. Seven or eight such are to be seen in regular order, and then the track, like the one previously described, is lost in the ledge

toward which the steps are tending. Three of these are somewhat smaller than the one described, while one has a sandal more curved than that of his fellows. These are lost in the ledge, where they may be followed by future explorations. These prints appear to be upon a floor a few inches lower than the one first described.

"Returning now to our first described tracks, we find at a distance of ten or twelve paces other tracks, which we suppose to have been made by a mammoth. They are in regular order and are in number, with an average stride of four feet four and a half inches. The foot is twenty-one inches in diameter. They were found imprinted on what is now pretty compact sandstone. We find no distinct traces of toes, but only a general outline of the foot.

"Besides the above described tracks there were tracks of some wading birds, as before mentioned. These did not seem to differ much in form and size from those of the same order now living. Several quite distinct tracks of deer are also to be seen. Others, again, were found which in size and length of stride much resemble those of a wolf. At one point these tracks may be traced for a distance of twenty feet, where they also are lost in the ledge. There are also a few poorly defined imprints of what we believe to be a horse. Near the western limit we find clear indications of animals having wallowed and lain in the soft mud.

"There have been, we believe, but two objections thus far raised against the claim that the imprints first described were those of man. First, that the colossal size of the sandal will be likely to cause doubts in the minds of many. Secondly, that the space between the feet, or, as it is called, the straddle, is so marked as to create a suspicion that they were those of an animal other than of man.

"To the first objection we reply that for the protection of his feet the primitive man would naturally select the sandal. In fashioning this sandal of wood, it is reasonable to suppose that with his gouge of obsidian he would cut out a hollow to correspond to the size of his foot, leaving a raised border which might serve as a protection to the side of his foot, as well as to the heel and toe. Its raised border would a so be of great service in securing the thongs by which the sandal was attached to the foot. Some such plan must, we think, have been adopted for securing the sandal, as we find no indication of holes in the bottom of the sandal through which thongs might be passed to fasten it to the feet.

"Taking this view of the case, it seems to be apparent that to protect a foot of twelve or thirteen inches he would be likely to fashion a sandal of nearly if not quite the proportions of the one shown by the impression.

"While it must be admitted that the print of the sandaled foot is unusually large, much larger, in fact, than the sandals worn by the Mexican Indians, yet the record is but that of the average man of five feet ten inches in height."

A Would-Be Charlotte Corday.

Recent events in France have again brought to the notice of the world that most marvelous woman of modern times, Louise Michel. While it is not wise to take her at the estimate of her friends, who look upon her as a veritable saint, nor of her enemies, who describe her as a human devil, it is safe to say that since the time of Charlotte Corday, who stabbed the fiend Marat, there has been no woman in France who exerted the influence over the masses that Louise Michel does. There is no French orator to whose eloquence the French people listen as eagerly as they do to hers, and when speaking, she has them completely under her control. By the Government she is more feared than Rochefort, or any other of the communist leaders.

This remarkable woman is now forty-seven years old, though she looks to be older. She was born in the Department of Marne, in the old Province of Champagne, noted for its sparkling wines. She was of lowly birth, her parents being, it is said, natives of Belgium, who crossed over into France and sought to improve their condition in the wine-growing regions. Louise's father died when she was a little girl, and she was left to the tender care of her mother, who was mistress of general work at the chateau of a titled and illustrious family. Though ignorant, she was honest and industrious, and these principles she instilled into her fatherless daughter.

Louise was comely and bright, and early attracted the attention of the ladies of the family, who made a pet of her. As she grew older she acquired refined tastes and elegant manners, and was made a companion by the noble ladies, who taught her many accomplishments.

When Louise was about seventeen, the son of her master returned from school, and charmed by her beauty, winning manners, intelligence and wit, spent much of his time in her society. This companionship proved disastrous to Louise, for when he pretended to love her she believed him, and in return loved him with all the ardor of a trusting young girl who had never heard of, much less observed or experienced, the faithlessness of titled youth who seek alliances with those whom they consider beneath them in the social scale. Louise soon awakened from her delusion, and within a year from the time when the young nobleman became interested in her, she suddenly left the chateau, with her few worldly goods in a small bundle, and made her way to Paris. There

she secured a position as assistant teacher in a small school in the suburb of Montmartre, which is largely inhabited by laboring people, where she remained for years. While teaching she was frequently brought into contact with the poor, of whom there were many, and saw so much of their hardships and sorrow that all her naturally sympathetic nature was aroused in their behalf. She spent much time among them, nursing the sick and helping the needy as far as her limited time and means would permit. She was to these poor people a ministering angel, and they naturally came to love her.

Louise believed the working classes to be cruelly oppressed, and also that if the oppression were removed they would be prosperous and happy. In the course of a few years she began attending the meetings of the Communists, and their fervid harangues gradually inspired her with a mortal hatred of the rich. She also acquired an intense dislike to the church, in whose doctrines she had been piously instructed by her pious mother, and, like most of the Communists, is now a violent atheist.

Louise's revolutionary spirit grew and intensified for years. At one time she advocated the assassination of Napoleon III., and went from one club to another offering herself and her dagger for the purpose, but the offer was declined.

The communal uprising of 1871 gave her the great opportunity to appear before the world as a revolutionary leader. She believed that the day for France to be delivered from the bondage of her oppressors had come, and that it behooved her to do her utmost for the cause in which her whole soul was enlisted, declaring that "This is not the hour for protest, appeal, or exhortation; this is the hour for fiery resolve and fearless deed."

When the people rose against Versailles she joined them. She fought desperately and with mad daring in the most exposed situations, and performed prodigies of valor. She was even more influential with her tongue than with her arms, and when her comrades turned to fly from the troops she taunted them with cowardice, and hurrying to the cannon which they had deserted she loaded it herself and fired it again and again at the advancing enemy, refusing to surrender until finally she was wounded and taken prisoner while unconscious.

Louise was anxious to die for her country, and when, having been tried by court-martial, and condemned to die, her sentence was commuted to transportation for life in consideration of her sex, she protested against the reprieve, and even addressed a letter to Victor Hugo, imploring him to save her from surviving her lost cause. With the lapse of time she became more reconciled to her reprievers, and hoped that the Commune might have another chance, which hope she now seems to think is possible of being realized. Upon the eve of her departure for New Caledonia she said to those about her: "We shall come back, be sure of that! The torch of the Commune will be relighted; we shall do our work better next time. We shall yet be recognized as the deliverers of our common country."

During her exile Louise succeeded in retaining the favor of her followers in France, and when she returned with her fellow-exiles, she was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and affection. Her influence since her return to France has, if that were possible, been more powerful than during the reign of the Commune, and her denunciations of the Government and Gambetta, whom she styles the worst foe of the Republic and Gambettaism the sum of all evils, have been unceasing, and it would appear from recent events have made their impression upon the laboring people.

Louise Michel has during her eventful lifetime endured anxiety and suffering, and passed through many dangers, but the ardor of her youth is not quenched nor her imperious will broken, and though her face when in repose is thin and haggard and her hair streaked with gray, when she stands before the people to speak to them her voice is found to be still strong and resonant, and her countenance kindles and her youth appears to return. Though mistaken, she evidently believes that all that she declares is absolutely right and true, and while she lives and has the power to speak, should be a constant source of anxiety to the rulers of the Republic.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Zuni on Witchcraft.

They had been told of the persecution of the witches at Salem, and as witchcraft is a capital crime in Zuni, they heartily commended the work, and said that it was on account of the energetic steps taken in those times that the Americans were prosperous to-day, and rid of the curse of witchery. At the public reception held for them in Salem, when told they were in the famous city of the witches, they fell into an animated discussion of the matter among themselves there on the platform. Kila-si, when invited to address the audience, preached a little sermon on witchcraft, which would have pleased old Cotton Mather himself. He thanked the good people of Salem for the service they had done the world, and gave them some advice how to deal with witchcraft should it ever trouble them again. "Be the witches or wizards your dearest relatives or friends, consider not your own hearts," said he, "but remember your duty and spare them not; put them to death."—The Century.

Our Beef Prospects.

General James S. Brisbin, writing from Fort Keogh, says: While the manufacturing and cereal and vegetable interests of the United States have advanced fairly, the stock interests have comparatively stood still. We are today raising beef for only 40,000,000 of people, whereas we should be raising beef for 80,000,000. The reasons for this are various, chief of which is the fact of the scarcity of land in the East. Farmers have found that in heavily populated districts it does not pay them to raise cattle. The large number of acres required for grazing purposes is incompatible with small farms, and to stall-feed in large numbers is not practicable. So the Eastern farmer devotes his land to cereals and vegetables, and often buys his own beef. The distance of the plains from the East and the danger from Indians have heretofore deterred Eastern capitalists from seeking investments in stock-raising out West. Happily that difficulty is now removed. The railroads have opened up the West, and the Indians, with the exception of a few in Arizona, have been conquered. The pastoral lands of the West have never been understood or appreciated by the people of this country or the Government. The day will come when the National Treasury will derive more taxes from the grazing country than the best agricultural regions. These arid plains so long considered worthless are the natural meat-producing lands of America, and in a few years fifty million people will draw their beef from them. Where are the great grazing grounds do you ask? They are in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Idaho.

The whole United States contains 3,603,884 square miles, of which 1,500,000 square miles is set down as grazing lands. The best ranges are on the Rio Grande, Neuces, San Antonio, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Main Red, Washita, Canadian, Cimaron, Arkansas, Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon Fork, Republican, North and South Platte, Loup Forks, Niobrara, White Earth, Big Cheyenne, Little Missouri, Powder River, Tongue, Rosebud, Big Horn, Wind Rivers, Yellowstone, Milk River, Musselshell, Marias, Jefferson, Missouri, Madison, Gallatin and Columbia. Of the smaller streams on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains we have the Blue Waters, Cold Water, Hill Creek, Raw Hide, Muddy, Willow, Siawnee, Slate, Sweetwater, Ash Pumpkin, Laramie, Carter, Cottonwood, Horseshoe, Elkham, Deer Creek, Medicine Bow, Rock Creek, Douglas, Lodge Pole, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Horse Creek, Beaver, Pawnee, Crow, Lone Tree, Big Beaver, Bijon, Kiowa, Bear Creek, Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre. The grazing lands on the Platte, Powder and Tongue, amount to over twelve million acres, and are the best I know of. For at least ten years yet I look for high prices in beef. Eastern capital is so conservative it will be slow to come West and engage in stock-raising, and only Eastern capital can raise beef in sufficient quantities on the plains to reduce the price.

A good many cattle companies have been formed of late years, and so far as I know, all are doing well. We have several here in Montana, and they are able to declare an annual dividend of twenty-five per cent., besides reserving a handsome surplus for increasing the herds. It is a remarkable fact that there is more English capital at present invested in cattle-growing in the United States than American money. This year the Englishmen are reaping a rich reward for their enterprise, and are selling Americans beef at six cents per pound, live weight, which cost them less than two cents to raise. There is really no immediate occasion for a arm about a cattle famine, as cattle are not yet so scarce as to create any great stress in the meat market. But the speculators have got hold of the fact that there are too few cattle in America for the population, and they are using it to fill their pockets. We must have more cattle, more cattle-raisers and more capital with which to raise cattle.

For the next ten years I believe cattle-raising will be one of the most lucrative callings in the United States, and those who have the good fortune to be able to engage in it will rapidly grow rich. The best way is to associate capital and raise cattle in large numbers. It costs no more to take care of three thousand steers than it does one thousand, and the profits are more than three times as large. In starting it is simply a question of money to buy cows and bulls for stock purposes. In 1840 there were 4,817,000 milch cows in the United States; in 1850 there were 6,386,094; in 1860, 8,728,863; in 1870, 10,000,090, and in 1880, 12,000,000. There cannot now be less than 15,000,000 cows in America, and these, if properly handled, will soon stock the country with sufficient beef to bring the price within the reach of the poorest man and his family. The first step is to stop killing female calves. Every female calf should be saved. The Western stock men have begun this, and already it is almost impossible for butchers to purchase calves for veal. In the West it is not so difficult to raise cattle for beef as in the East. The cattle run out all winter long, and no shelter or food is required for them except that which nature provides. Every year the stock men start the story East for the benefit of the "tenderfeet," that the stock business is overdone, and the good ranges all taken. This is done to prevent new men from going into the business. The stock men know they have a good thing, and wish to keep it as long as possible.

They would like to see beef at 71 per pound, and would ask \$100 for a steer worth \$10 without the slightest compunction of conscience if they thought they could get it. If I had two or three thousand head of cattle I doubt if I would write this letter, but unfortunately, not having any herd of my own, I am only interested in getting beef as cheaply as possible from those who have herds. I hope soon to see more people and more capital in cattle raising, and beef brought to some reasonable price by reason of its abundance, and I have no hesitation in saying that associated capital engaged in beef-raising out West will pay an annual dividend of twenty-four per cent. if it is at all properly managed.

The Newer Arithmetic.

A member of the Common Council promises the appointment of public weigher to seven men; that of City Hall janitor to eight others; that of wood inspector to six more. How many promises did he make in all, and how many men thirst for his blood?

A tramp hires out to a farmer for fourteen dollars per month. He gets a boss dinner, works an hour and skips. Counting the dinner worth thirty cents how much did he make? Counting the three bites he got from the farmer's dog at twenty-five cents each how much did he lose?

Two men who regard their sacred honor as at stake go out to fight a duel. One shoots a calf in a field and the other pops a farmer sitting on a fence, and they shake hands and declare their sacred honors freed from all stains. How much sacred honor does it take to fill a flour-sack, and how long would it take one grasshopper to eat the whole business up?

A citizen who thinks it would be nice to have fresh eggs every day buys thirteen fowls at sixty cents each; lumber to the amount of \$12; hires a man for \$5 to build a park and in three months pays out \$4.20 for feed. In the twelve weeks he gets four dozen eggs and loses five hens by death and mysterious disappearance. How much have his eggs cost him per dozen?

A father pays \$200 to educate his daughter in music; \$50 to enable her to say "good day" in French; \$100 to give her lessons in painting; \$25 to learn her to dance. She then marries a man who is working on a salary of \$14 per week. How much will she save by doing her own kitchen work for five years, estimating a girl's salary at \$2.50 per week?

Jones sells his farm for \$8,000 and invests the money in mining stock paying a dividend of sixteen per cent. How long will it take the company to absorb his capital and leave him as flat as a pancake?

A boy buys a harvest apple for a cent. He gives a boy a taste for a kite worth four cents; another boy a small bite for a marble worth a penny; a third boy a big bite for a jackknife worth six cents, and then has enough left to get up a case of colic worth \$7. How much does he make by the speculation?

A servant girl works in a certain family for three weeks at \$3 per week. She breaks four goblets at twenty-eight cents each, three tea cups valued at twenty cents apiece, throws \$1.20 worth of bread and biscuit into the alley, and gets away with half a set of knives and forks costing \$3. How much is the family out of pocket?

A druggist mixes two ounces of water and three cents' worth of powder together and charges fifty-six cents for the prescription. Estimating the water at eighty cents and his time at twenty, how much does he lose? It's curious, but druggists lose money just that way.—Detroit Free Press.

A Remarkable Shot.

H. J. Sheldon left his camp at Cooper City, on the Pecos, last Saturday afternoon in search of game. About four o'clock in the afternoon the burro, which had wandered ahead, came running back, apparently in great terror, ears and tail erect, eyes glaring, making that peculiar, mournful sound for which its species is noted, and refusing to be caught or comforted. Not being able to make out from the report of the confused burro just what had happened, Mr. Sheldon cocked his gun and advanced slowly and cautiously on the unknown enemy. Crawling along on his hands and knees for about a quarter of a mile he at length doubled a bend in the river, and there, standing in full view in the meadow, and not more than 150 yards away, he saw a huge grizzly bear with three cubs, and, just beyond the bear, and in direct range with her, an animal that he at once recognized as the long sought for elk. Neither of the beasts was aware of his approach, so, quietly rising upon one knee and resting his rifle across the other, which is Mr. S.'s favorite position in shooting, he took deliberate aim. Bang went the gun, away sped the bullet, and down fell two animals—in fact, three—the bear, the elk, and Mr. S. himself. The bullet had cut the backbone of the bear completely in two and, passing on through, had lodged in the heart of the elk; and the extraordinary task to which the rifle had been subjected produced such a violent recoil that the hunter himself was stretched flat upon the ground. Recovering himself speedily, Mr. S. advanced upon the prey, hunting knife in hand, but life was extinct in both animals. The little cubs, on hearing the report of the gun, fled; but, being only a few weeks old, were speedily captured, tied in bags, and fastened on the back of the horse.—Santa Fe News.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1883.



TERMS:—The DAILY BULLETIN is published daily, and served free of postage at 6 cents per week; 25 cents per month; 75 cents per three months; \$1.50 per six months, and \$3 per year, payable in advance.

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5,736

The above number represents the circulation, each week of the DAILY and WEEKLY BULLETIN. Advertisers are invited to call and assure themselves of the truth of the statement, and they are requested to bear in mind that our rates for advertising are the lowest.

COMMERCIAL Evangelists is the new name applied to drummers.

The inauguration of the new Governor of Kentucky takes place at Frankfort on the fifth of next September.

BUTLER's friends say he must either be a candidate for re-election this year or lose all the ground he has gained.

PRESIDENT GREY's salary is \$240,000 a year, Louis Napoleon, when emperor, received a yearly allowance of \$5,000,000.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, was a Major General in the Confederate Army before he was twenty-five years old.

The people in the Pennsylvania oil region are greatly excited by the proposition of the Legislature to levy a petroleum tax.

The Illinois Board of Health is waging an effective war upon quack doctors throughout that State, and is doing a commendable work.

Gov. McDaniel, of Georgia, in his recent brief inaugural, declared that "no object save the public defense can justify an increase of public burdens."

Dr. J. P. Huff was nominated at Flemingsburg, on Monday, by the Republicans as their candidate for Representative in the district composed of Fleming and Bath.

There are three thousand millions of cigars, independent of stogies and cigarettes and cheroots, manufactured annually in this country, as shown by a Treasury statement.

The report of mutiny in Gen. Crook's command is not credited at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. Neither is it believed that the story of an engagement with the Indians is authentic.

The venerable senior and presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church Dr. Smith, may be said to have been a citizen under every president of the United States. He was five years old when General Washington died.

The Garfield statue to be erected in Cincinnati will be of bronze. It will cost \$10,000. It is proposed to different localities compete for the site of the monument by offers to bear the expense of the pedestal, surrounding adornments, &c.

The Baltimore Sun says: The nomination of Captain Hindman, late of the Federal army, for Lieutenant Governor, and that, too, over a gentleman who was captain in the Confederate army, certainly ought to relieve the Democracy of Kentucky of the epithet "Bourbon," which has so often been applied to them since the war by their political opponents.

On and after October 1, 1883, letter postage will be uniform at two cents for letters to any part of the United States. On and after July 1, 1883, money orders for \$5 and under may be obtained for three cents. The order will be payable to bearer, and will be good for three months from date of issue; after that time the holder can get par value only by applying to the department. Washington. On the same date the money order on all sums will be issued, and not exceeding \$10 be payable for eight cents, and from that date the rate increasing up to 45 c.

SAYS the Frankfort Yeoman: Hon. Jos. D. Pickett has been invited to take part in the interment ceremonies of John Howard Payne. Prof. Pickett was one of the last Americans to take the hand of Payne. They lunched together in Tunis a few weeks before the poet died, and at a time when Americans rarely visited that quarter of the world. Some time ago we had from Prof. Pickett a graphic description of the events of this occasion, which were vividly and pleasantly impressed upon his memory. Among other things he noticed the gentleness with which Payne responded to the appeal of a stray dog that wandered in for remnants of the lunch. One of the items of their bill of fare was some American gingerbread which had been received by the poet from friends at home a few days before. Prof. Pickett remembers well a desire he had to ask Payne for a copy of Home, Sweet Home, in his handwriting, and his restraint from doing so by a reluctance to give him the trouble of writing. The lunch was in the open air at an old ruin.

The Cincinnati News-Journal thus depicts the political situation in Ohio: The Republican panic in Ohio is spreading. The Commercial-Gazette, which declared a few days ago that the Republican platform would be built upon the Scott liquor tax law, constitutional or unconstitutional, is now sending out its agents to plead for a postponement of the State Convention until the Supreme Court shall have blazed the way on the liquor question. These appeals are so urgent that a meeting of the Republican committees is called for next Thursday to consider the crisis. The Republicans are confessedly rattled, and the melancholy days of October will bring the serried hosts of democracy upon them before they are able rally again.

The total mileage of main track laid during the first four months of this year is given by the Railway Age is 1,450 miles, compared with 2,300 miles in the corresponding period of 1882. The decrease is owing to the cold winter and the backward spring interfering with the work. Notwithstanding this fact, the mileage thus far this season is greater than for the same period of any previous year except 1882. The work was done on seventy-five different lines, in thirty-one States and Territories. Those which lead in the construction are: California 170 miles; Utah, 156; New York, 215; Pennsylvania, 93; Montana, 86; Idaho, 85; Arizona, 84, and Missouri, 73. The estimated railway building for the year is 8,000.

It is told that "Goldsmith Maid trotted 232 heats in 2:30 or better, won \$364,200 during her trotting career and captured 121 races. American Girl won \$118,100 in 49 races. Rarus won \$114,950 in 63 races. Judge Fullerton won \$102,035 in 32 races. Flora Temple won \$90,006 in 86 races. Hopeful, \$89,000 in 49 races. Lady Thorn, \$79,575 in 41 races. The actual gain brought to her owners by Goldsmith Maid, over expenses, was \$246,750."

A Western paper tells that a lady who knows her husband never shakes dice for the drinks, and that he is strictly sober, was awakened the other night by her husband, who, in his sleep, exclaimed: "Three trays to beat. Horse on me." "What did you mean?" asked the wife, shaking him. "What does who mean?" "You." "What about?" "Why, you cried out, 'Horse on me.'" "That's all right. I merely had a nightmare."

The Boston Globe says that 1840, when Harriet Martineau visited this country, she showed that only seven vocations were open to women who wanted work. These were keeping boarders, setting type, teaching needle-work, labor in cotton mills and folding and stitching in book-binders. Now there 284 occupations open to women in Massachusetts, and 551,158 members of the gentler sex in this State alone earn their own living, receiving from \$150 to \$5,000 each per annum. This does not include amateurs or mothers and daughters in the household. As there are 70,000 surplus women in Massachusetts these new avenues of employment are widely appreciated.

How to Lighten the Gas Bill.

A Philadelphia Ledger correspondent refers to the habit of turning on the gas between the meter and the street: "If the consumer will turn off the flow of gas from the main at the meter just enough so the gas won't hiss, and then mark it with chalk, he will not find any trouble with high bills. The inspectors are ordered to turn on the flow full head, which necessarily makes a great pressure. I have a large meter and only four burners in use; the inspector always turns it on full head, and after he goes I turn it back. I have tried this plan six months and have reduced my bill thirty-three per cent. over corresponding bills of last year."

Ramsdell, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writes: "I can point out to you ex-Senators here who can scarcely buy their breakfasts, who are so seedy and dilapidated that they will cross the street rather than meet an old friend. There are ex-Cabinet officers who used to bespatter 'us common people with mud from their carriage wheels as they rolled grandly on, who are now not recognized by their former associates. There are ex Generals in the army, whose names have honorable mention in history, whose deeds will never be forgotten, and on whose shoulders the double star of a Major General sat with pride, now so poor and helpless that they are often hungry, without a cent to buy food. It is all such a painful phase of Washington life that I have not the heart to go on."

TIME TABLE

OF THE Kentucky Central Railroad.
[Time table in effect May 29, 1883.]

STATIONS.	10 A. M.	12 P. M.	11 P. M.	9 P. M.
Lvs. Maysville.	6:00	12:30	6:00	12:30
" Sum'it	6:13	12:42	6:13	12:42
" Clark's	6:27	12:56	6:27	12:56
" Mars'hl.	6:40	1:10	6:40	1:10
" Helena	6:53	1:23	6:53	1:23
" John'n.	7:07	1:37	7:07	1:37
" Eliz'he	7:20	1:50	7:20	1:50
" Ewing	7:34	2:04	7:34	2:04
" Cowan	7:47	2:17	7:47	2:17
" P. Vail's	8:01	2:31	8:01	2:31
" Meyers	8:14	2:44	8:14	2:44
" Carlisle	8:28	2:58	8:28	2:58
" Millers	8:41	3:11	8:41	3:11
" Milbu'g	8:55	3:25	8:55	3:25
" P. J. C.	9:08	3:38	9:08	3:38
Arr. Lexington	9:22	3:52	9:22	3:52

Connects at Lexington with the C. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Huntington and all points in the East and Southeast with the C. & O. R. R. for Chattanooga and the South with the L. & N. R. R. for Frankfort and Louisville.

W. C. SADLER, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

C. L. BROWN, G. P. and T. A.

TIME-TABLE

Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap Railroad.

STATIONS.	5:45 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Leave FLEMINGSBURG for Johnson Station	5:45	1:30	7:00
5:45 a. m. Cincinnati Express.			
9:15 a. m. Maysville Accommodation			
7:02 p. m. Maysville Express.			
Leave JOHNSON STATION for Flemingsburg on the arrival of Trains on the K. C. R. R.:			
6:23 a. m.	4:00 p. m.		
9:48 a. m.	1:57 p. m.		

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The following are among the leading Business Establishments of Maysville. Customers will find these houses reliable and occupying a commanding position in their respective lines.

A. SORRIES & SON, Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers.

Are prepared to put up Electric House Bells which are not exposed in the room like the old style. Prices low. Call and see samples. Second Street, my14 MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. G. BROWNING, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence south-east corner of Third and Sutton streets. Will give special attention to diseases peculiar to females. ap14 MAYSVILLE.

A. HONAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Custom work a specialty. Large stock. All kinds at lowest prices. No. 47, Market street, two doors below D. A. Richardson & Co.'s grocery. add14 MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. M. ROGERS, DEALER IN—

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

41 E. Sec. St. me33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. FINCH & CO., DEALERS IN—

GRAIN, FLOUR and HEMP.

Cor. Third and Sutton Streets. me33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

BURGESS & NOLIN, Dealers in Staple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS.

No. 3, Enterprise Block, Second Street. ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

C. ROBERT DAWSON & CO., Dealers in—

CIGARS and CONFECTIONERY.

FRESH STOCK! PRICES LOW! Second Street, EAST MAYSVILLE.

C. AMMON, PHOTOGRAPHER,

Second street, next door to Dr. Martin's. ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

C. S. MINER & BRO., Dealers in—

Boots, Shoes, Leather

And FINDINGS,

No. 1, Second, cor. Sutton streets. me33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

DR. T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST,

Will devote his whole time to the preservation of the natural teeth. Dr. C. W. Wardle will take charge of all the mechanical work, such as gold, silver, continuous gum, celluloid and rubber plates. me33ly

EGNEW & ALLEN, STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE,

mantels, etc. Sole agents for the celebrated Omaha and Leaver stoves. Roofing and guttering promptly and satisfactorily done. Corner of Market and Third streets, A. R. Glascock's old stand. ap14ly

F. H. TRAXEL, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Ice cream parlors open for the season. Absolutely pure candies. Fresh bread of all kinds. Furnishing weddings and parties a specialty. Prices low. may4ly

FRANK R. PHISTER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

Manufacturer of Picture Frames and Dealer in Miscellaneous Goods. me33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

FRANK DEVINE, Manufacturer of—

CIGARS.

Proprietor of the celebrated brands: Hold the Fort, Parlor Queen and Mother Hubbard. Best cigars in the market. Full variety of smokers' articles. Second street, ally MAYSVILLE, KY.

G. S. JUDD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency.

Court St., (ap14ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

G. M. WILLIAMS, Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications furnished and all work promptly and satisfactorily done. Shop on second street, opposite High school. ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. COX & SON, Dealers in Staple and Fancy—

DRY GOODS,

me33ly SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

HOLT RICHESON, Dealer in Staple and Fancy—

GROCERIES,

has REMOVED from his old stand to the building on Second street lately occupied by Charles H. Frank. ap14ly

HUNT & DOYLE, Every new shade in—

DRESS GOODS,

Crushed Strawberry, Electric Blue, Egyptian etc., and new Trimmings to match. Second St., me33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

J. C. OWENS & CO

This space has been reserved for their advertisement.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

JOHN WHEELER, Daily FISH Market.

River, Lake and salt water fish. Prices reduced this day to 8 and 10 cents a pound. Market street, a18 MAYSVILLE, KY.

JOHN B. POYNTZ, JR., INSURANCE AGENT.

Oldest and best Companies. Insures for full value. Low rates. Losses promptly paid. No discounts. No delays. Office corner Third and Market streets. ap14ly

JAS. H. SALLIE, CLARENCE L. SALLIE, Sallie & Sallie,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Court Street, (sepl4ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

J. BLAKEBOROUGH, THE BOSS

WALTHAM WATCH STORE.

Headquarters for Clocks, Silver Goods, Jewelry etc. All work promptly and satisfactorily done. Second St., East of Market. ap17

J. W. SPARKS & BRO., No. 24, MARKET STREET.

NEW CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS

and Window Shades. Good Carpets at \$3, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100. \$1.00 an 1 \$1.25 per yard. me33ly

JAMES & CARR, (Successors to Thomas Jackson.)

Livery, Sale and Feed Stables

Street back orders promptly attended to at all times. Finest and latest style Turnouts. Horses bought and sold on Commission. Market St., four doors below Central Hotel. a123

JOHN T. FLEMING, INSURANCE AGENCY.

Represents the London and Liverpool and Globe, German American, of New York, and Phoenix, of Brooklyn. Also agent for Blue Lick Water. Office corner of Front and Sutton streets. ap14ly

J. F. RYAN, Manufacturer and dealer in hand, pocket and pencil

STAMPS, RUBBER TYPE, STENCILS,

Dates &c. Guns, Pistols, Trunks, Valises and Sewing Machines repaired. Trunks put up with hanging, and keys made to order. Stencil cutting a specialty. Second St., ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

JACOB LINN, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Ice cream and soda water. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. 35 Second st., may33ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

L. W. GALBRAITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Real Estate and Collecting Agency.

Third street, near Court house, my14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

LANE & WORRICK, Contractors, Architects, Builders.

Plans and specifications furnished an reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton. ap14ly

MORRISON & KACKLEY, Wholesale and Retail—

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.

Second Street, (me33ly) MAYSVILLE, KY.

MISS LOU POWLING, FASHIONABLE MILLINER.

Latest spring styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Millinery Goods generally. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Second, opposite Opera House. may4ly

MRS. F. B. COLLINS, MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Laces and Millinery Notions. Prices low. Second street, Mrs. George Burrows' old stand. ap14ly

McDOUGLE & HOLTON, 5,000 STANDARD PRINTS

at 5 cents. Lawns from 5 cents to 15 cents. Parasols and woolen goods in proportion, just received. ap14ly

M. F. MARSH, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Justice of the Peace, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT.

Will advertise and sell real estate. No charges whatever unless a sale is consummated. Deeds, mortgages &c. written at rates as low as any one's. Office Library Building, Sutton street.

MISS MATTIE CARR, Second street, January's Block.

Millinery Goods, Hats, Laces,

Feathers, Trimmings etc., of the latest styles. Prices Low. me33ly

M. DAVIS, FURNISHING GOODS and

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises. The latest spring styles just received. Market St., ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

MRS. A. J. WILLIAMS, CARPETS,

Rugs, Oil Cloths and Matting

Will be sold CHEAP for the next thirty days. Call and see them. me33ly No. 29, East Second Street.

MRS. M. ARCHDEACON, (Formerly Miss Maggie Rasp.)

FASHIONABLE MILLINER.

has just received a full supply of all of the latest styles in Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Laces, Trimmings and all reasonable novelties. The ladies are invited to call. Market street, a13ly MAYSVILLE.

MRS. MARY E. THOMAS, Dealer in—

Millinery and Notions,

Announces that she has just received her spring stock, which will be found very attractive and that she has also secured the services of an accomplished trimmer from Cincinnati. One price only. 13 E. Second st., ally MAYSVILLE, KY.

MOSE DAULTON & BRO., GOOD INTENT

Livery and Sale Stable.

A full line of all kinds of vehicles on hand for sale, hire or exchange. Horses kept by day, week or month. Largest and best appointed Livery Stable in the west. Prices as low as any. Best attention to vehicles stored. Telephone connection. No. 40 and 42 west Second St., ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEW FIRM, BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA,

(Successors to Cooper & Bisset, Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marbleized Mantels, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

Special attention paid to tin roofing, gutter and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipes, &c. All work attended to promptly and warranted. 23 E. Second st., ally MAYSVILLE, KY.

OWENS & BARKLEY, Nos. 57 and 59 Second and 16 Sutton streets,

have just received a large stock of improved

VICTOR HAND CORN PLANTERS,

the greatest labor-saving implement ever offered to farmers. The best tobacco hoes and tobacco barn hardware of all kinds. ap16

PAUL D. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

No. 21 Market St., nearly opp. Central Hotel, Office Open at all hours. MAYSVILLE, KY. my13ly.d.

Q. A. MEANS, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

Full line of Burial Robes and all articles required by the undertaking trade. Orders promptly attended to day or night. me33ly No. 61, East Second Street.

S. SIMON, Dealer in—

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, TINWARE,

Glass, Cutlery, Notions, etc. No. 45 Market Street, East side, between Second and Third, a12d6a MAYSVILLE, KY.

S. J. DAUGHERTY, No. 6, West Second Street.

MARBLE YARD.

Monuments, Tablets and Headstones always on hand. Orders by mail will receive the same prompt attention as if delivered in person. ap14ly

S. B. OLDHAM, PLUMBER,

Sanitary Engineer, Gas and Steam-fitter. Dealer in plumbers' goods, Pumps, Hose, Sewer Pipes, Lead and Iron Piping, Steam and Water Gauges. No. 8 west Second street opposite Geisel's grocery. ap14ly MAYSVILLE, KY.

T. F. KIFF, BATH ROOMS and LAUNDRY.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

Work promptly and satisfactorily done. Terms reasonable. Front street, between Market and Sutton. ap14ly

WILLIAM HUNT, Manufacturer and originator of the celebrated brands of

REST.

Rest will be sweet in the evening, when the day's long labor is done—
Now, I must be up and doing, for my work is scarce begun!

Peace may be dear to the veteran, grown weary of war's alarms—
But now I'm longing for battle, the clash and the clang of arms!

Death by and by will be welcome, if I have been faithful and true—
Now, there is life to be lived, and I have so much to do!

Once, in the early morning, when the dews were not yet dry,
In the misty summer morning, or ever the sun was high,

As I looked along the road whereby I must presently go,
And saw how great was the journey, how fiercely the noon would glow,

Life felt too heavy a burden, and I so weary and worn,
Weary before I had labored, and longing for night at morn.

Weary before I had labored; but labor has brought me rest,
And now I am only eager to do my work with the best.

What right have I to be weary, when my work is scarce begun?
What right have I to be weary, while aught remains to be done?

I shall be weary at even, and rest will be sweet to me,
And blessed will peace be to them that have won the victory!

But now is the time for battle—now I would strive with the best:
Now is the time for labor; hereafter remaineth a rest.

Fractions Horses.

The reason why there are so many fractions and unsafe horses is so many fractions and unreliable men to train them. "Break" has heretofore been the term used to express the operation of training colts or horses for service. And it is truly expressive of what is done or attempted to be done. The rough, rude and cruel treatment an untrained colt is subjected to, is enough to break the temper and destroy the morals of the best natured instincts of a colt. To beat knowledge or morals into a boy or a colt has about played out. The first thing an inhuman wretch does who undertakes to train a colt, is to put a villainous blind bridle on him, one of the worst relics which has come down to us from ignorance and barbarism. Then he is reined up so tight that his instinct teaches him to go backward instead of forward. The check rein is so rigged as to throw out his nose and give his face a horizontal position like a camel's, so that he can neither see the ground when he steps, nor sideways on account of the blinds. Then the man who is called a horse jockey teaches the tender and naturally kind colt information with an infamous whip.

The colt should be treated kindly in every step. By gentle handling and kindness of voice inspire his confidence, and he will soon recognize his handler as a friend instead of an enemy. The human voice in kind tones or firm command is a very potent agent in controlling and directing as intelligent an animal as a horse. When a horse is once taught his duty and what man demands, the whip may urge him forward, and the rein may guide him, but the rude and insensible use of either only irritates instead of subdues his insubordination. No domestic animal more readily responds to the power of kindness than the horse. God gave man dominion over all animals, but it is mainly by the steadiness of his nerve, the firmness of his commands and the potency of a mild voice that he is able to exert most powerfully his dominion.

As it takes time and patience to train (not break) colts, the winter is the best time. And colts cannot be trained too young. By this do not understand that they should be subjected to severe heavy labor. When a colt is six or eight months old he is easily handled, especially if he has been made halter-wise when he was not over three weeks old as he should have been. It is no injury, but a great benefit to train colts early. When they once learn, unlike boys, they never forget the lessons. If by rudeness and fractious treatment the colt learns bad tricks at this season in life, they are too apt to stick to him, and may crop out at any time after, when trouble frets or discourages him. So really nearly all bad tricks or vicious actions of horses are the natural results of the ill temper or rash actions of the person who trains them. Never allow your horse to see you out of temper, or to receive from you rash or cruel treatment. He neither deserves or is benefited by it.—*Iowa State Register.*

The Dangers of Vegetarian Diet.

The wife of the celebrated Dr. Tanner has lately taken up her abode in France, having obtained a divorce from her eccentric husband under the following circumstances: Dr. Tanner, it appears, is peculiarly addicted to extraordinary fancies, and, some time since, he thought that he had found out that the human character becomes modified according to the food taken by the individual, and especially in relation to the vegetables consumed. Carrots, he avers, make people fidgety and sly; turnips produce extreme amiability; whilst a prolonged diet of French beans induces great irritability of temper. The carrying out of this theory has brought great trouble into Dr. Tanner's home. He made a heavy wager on the question with some friends, and experimented on Mrs. Tanner with French beans, giving her to eat about three pounds of this vegetable daily. It is not altogether to be wondered at if, after such a regimen, Mrs. Tanner became rather more irritable than was perhaps contemplated, and threw a jug at Dr. Tanner's head. The doctor, however, gained his bet; and, more thoroughly convinced than ever of the truth of his theory, put his wife on the turnip diet, so as to make her as amiable as the bean before the French bean regimen. This time, however, the result was not so strictly in accordance with the theory. Mrs. Tanner objected to be any longer a subject for these vegetable experiments; sued for a divorce, and, what is more singular, obtained it.

British Medical Journal.

EGNEW & ALLEN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in—

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, COPPER,

—TINWARE, HOLLOW, WOOD and STONEWARE.—

West Corner of Market and Third Streets, Maysville, Ky.

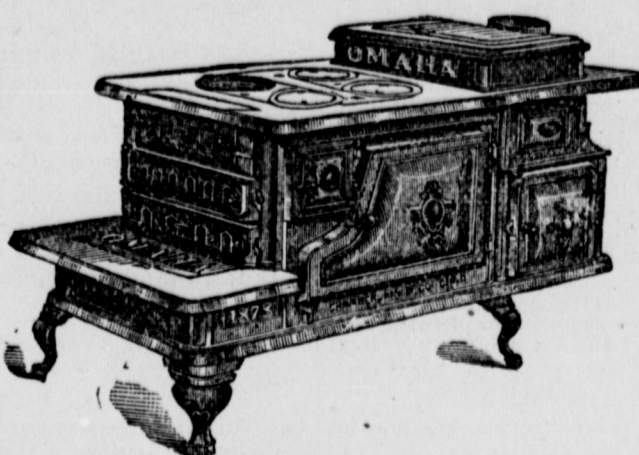
OMAHA,

LEADER,

SPLENDOR,

CHARTER,

ARCADE.



SLATE and IRON GRATES and MANTELS of all kinds.

Bird Cages,

Brass Kettles

Wooden and

Willo Ware.

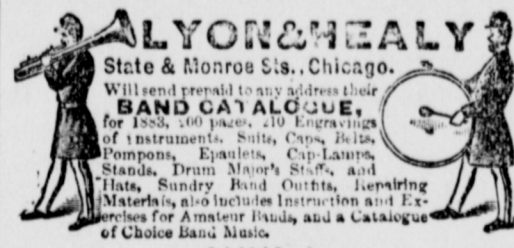
Granite Iron Ware of all varieties.

SEPTIN ROOFING, GUTTERING and SPOUTING of all kinds.

HERMANN LANCE



ALL Goods and Work WARRANTED. Number 43, Second street, three doors below Market street, Maysville, Ky. apl19dly



LYON & HEALY State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send gratis to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, containing a full list of instruments, Sewing Machines, Stands, Ironing Boards, and all the FINISHING PARTS of DRESSMAKING! Position Guaranteed if Desired. Address: D. W. MOODY & CO. 31 West Ninth St. CINCINNATI, OHIO. mar2d&wly

Before INSURING YOUR LIFE

—EXAMINE THE—

TONTINE

Savings Fund Plan

—OF THE—

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instead of investing in stocks, bonds or other securities or depositing in Savings Banks, EXAMINE THIS PLAN

of insurance, which not only yields a return as an investment, but gives immediate indemnity in case of death.

Assets \$48,000,000.

JOS. F. BRODRICK, AGENT.

Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE

WEBER PIANO.

For power, purity of tone, brilliancy of touch, beauty of finish and durability it has no equal. The most eminent pianists pronounce it

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

L. F. METZGER.

MANAGER, Branch office, Maysville, Ky

—Also, The Matchless—

BURDETT ORGAN.

A full supply of pianos and organs on hand. Correspondents promptly answered. Payments easy. sep2d&wly.

SIMMONS'

MEDICATED WELL-WATER.

A Specific for Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Kidneys.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanah Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Ralpe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and jugs by GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor, m23d&wly Aberdeen, Ohio.

Application for Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Mason County Circuit Court for the incorporation of the Maysville Electric Light Company, in pursuance of chapter 56, of the General Statutes of Kentucky, and by that name to have perpetual succession, and power to sue and be sued, &c. The amount of capital stock to be \$20,000, each share of which is to be of the value of \$20. The principal place of business of the said corporation is to be the city of Maysville. The object of the said Company is to furnish light, generated by electricity to individuals and corporations within the city of Maysville, and adjacent thereto, and to the said city for public purposes by contract with the same, and also for the purpose of supplying motive power, generated by steam or electricity, within the said territory. The private property of the individual stockholders in the said Company is to be exempt from all liability for the debts of the said Company. The business of said Company is to be managed by a board of seven directors, to be elected by the stockholders annually, and the first board of directors to be elected when the sum of not less than \$10,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock of said Company. The board of directors from their own number shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and may elect other officers as may be necessary. The company may issue its bonds for an amount not exceeding the maximum indebtedness which shall be fixed at \$5,000, with interest coupons thereon attached bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum, which interest shall become due and payable semi-annually and to secure said bonds and interest the company may execute a mortgage upon its property of every kind. The said corporation may commence on the 7th day of May, 1883, and continue perpetually. The following named persons are the incorporators: W. H. Watersworth, Chas. B. Pearce, W. H. McGraw, H. C. Barclay, A. R. Glasgow, C. Shultz, Leach, D. Hechinger, G. W. Suiter, Maysville, Ky., May 5, 1883. m2d&wly

Cure Inflammation of Kidneys, Liver and bladder, trichostasis, and Diarrhea, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy of the Urinary Organs, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, sour Stomach, Gout, Dropsical affections, Dyspepsia

35 Doses for \$1.00.

GRAVELINA

Cures Gout, Rheumatism of the Joints, Nephritis, Inflammation of the Urethra. A Specific for Stone in the Bladder; Lucid rhoea, Hematuria, Prostatitis, Gland, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys

J. T. LEE, Cincinnati, O.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER, Rockingham, Nt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in a country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, Mrs. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 15, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN, Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung trouble. E. BRADGON, Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Desirable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

IF not sold before I will sell at public auction on Saturday, June 2, 1883, my house and five lots, all under fence, situated in Clifton, near the property of Mr. C. B. Pearce, Jr., and only three minutes walk to the proposed street railway. The house is comparatively new, has three rooms, kitchen, hall and porch below, and two rooms above, a nice cellar, cistern, a large stable, buggy house and all necessary out-buildings, fifteen to twenty fruit trees, grapes and other small fruits. For further particulars call and see me at my office opposite postoffice, or G. S. Judd, Esq., Attorney at Law, Court street, between Second and Third streets. a21dtd G. A. MCCracken.

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Does not claim to undersell every other merchant in the city, but he does claim to give entire

SATISFACTION

To those who favor him with a call. Take his stock

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And you can do as well as at any other place. Notice these prices and then call and

LOOK AT THE GOODS.

4 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	\$1 00
6 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	\$1 25
8 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	\$1 50

AND MUCH FINER.

Good Cotton 300 Pound Hammock	-	\$1 25
Good Cotton 500 Pound Hammock	-	\$1 50
Mexican Grass 1,000 lb. Hammock	-	\$2 50

BALLS, BATS

And All OUT-DOOR GAMES.

SEND FOR PRICES.

FRANK R. PHISTER,

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STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, TINWARE, ETC.

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OUR SPECIALTIES.

Latest and most improved styles of Cooking and Heating Stoves, made at Wheeling, W. Va., of hot blast charcoal iron, warranted not to have a single ounce of scrap in them. These stoves, of course, wear the longest.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds and the Best quality.

MONITOR OIL COOKING STOVES—The only absolute safe oil stove in the world.

LITTLE JOKER WASHING MACHINE—Simple, Cheap and Effective. Best made.

QUEEN OF THE WEST WATER DRAWER, which saves half of the labor of drawing water from a well or cistern.

EARLY BREAKFAST COOKING STOVE, which is admitted by all who have used it to have no superior. Call and see it. Call and see us whether you wish to buy or not. apl13dly

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Our Future Purpose!

is to tender the farmer advantages heretofore unheard of in the business world by DISCONTINUING AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS AND SELLING DIRECT TO AGRICULTURISTS at the lowest possible wholesale prices, as the following schedule will fully indicate:

BUGGIES: Large invoices just received. Superior to any ever brought to the city which we cast on the market at \$57.50 to \$135.

FARM WAGONS from \$57.50 to \$65.00.

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS, including extra tongues, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

CORN PLANTERS from 75 cents to \$37.50.

TWO HORSE CULTIVATORS from \$16.00 to \$20.00.

CORN DRILLS, \$14.00, heretofore \$18.00.

CHAMPION REAPER and MOWERS,

Spring Tooth and Randall Harrows. Steel and Cast Plows. Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes. McColl's Soil Crusher. Springfield Engines and Threshers. Driving Wagons. Village Phaetons and Carriages all at correspondingly LOW PRICES.

All persons are invited to call and see us as our stock is large and must be sold.

MYALL, RILEY & PORTER.

apl5dly No. 7 Sutton and 18 Second Streets.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

BIERBOWER & CO.,

(Successors to A. J. EGNEW & CO.) G. W. Tudor's old stand, No. 39 Market street, Maysville, Kentucky, announce to the public that having purchased the interest of A. J. Egnew & Co., with conduct the Stove and Tin business at the OLD STAND of G. W. Tudor on Market street, Maysville, Ky. The new firm is composed of practical men of long experience and first-class workmen. The best brands of

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will be constantly kept on hand at the LOWEST PRICES. Roofing and other like work done in the best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Attentive and polite salesmen at our store will give closest attention to the wants of our customers.

All debts owing by the late firm of A. J. Egnew & Co., will be paid by us and all claims due said firm are payable to us by the terms of the purchase. Yours Respectfully,

BIERBOWER & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC—I cordially recommend the above named firm, and would be pleased to have my old customers and friends favor them with their patronage. Respectfully, (mch2d&wly) G. W. TUDOR.